



PRESS RELEASE

info@cbs.gov.il

http://www.cbs.gov.il

FAX. 02-652 1340

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Mapping of Those Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate in Cities Numbering 100,000 Residents and More: Percentages of Those Entitled in Hebrew Education in Neighborhoods with High Socio-Economic Levels Are High Compared to Neighborhoods with Low Socio-Economic Levels

Mapping of the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate in **Hebrew Education in Jerusalem** by statistical regions, shows that there is a high level of difference between the various neighborhoods in the city. Percentages of entitlement range from the lowest – 0 – 20% - in certain neighborhoods, to the highest – 80 – 100% - in others.

These are the results of a survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) among pupils, those taking the matriculation exams and those entitled to a certificate in 2002. Within the framework of the survey, mapping was conducted of the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate by statistical regions, in cities which number 100,000 residents and more.

The maps can be seen on the CBS website: www.cbs.gov.il.

The mapping relates to the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate **among Grade 10 pupils, in Hebrew Education, in 2000, whose target date for their matriculation exams is 2002**, by the statistical region in which they resided in 2002. The Grade 10 pupils were chosen as the control group for preparation of the mapping, because they constitute a wide population group; whereas later on, in the transition from Grade 10 to Grade 11, some of the pupils who become 16, and compulsory education laws no longer apply to them, can be expected to drop out of school. Pupils who joined the education system later on, such as new immigrants, were not included in the mapping.

Statistical region is the smallest statistical-geographic unit used by the CBS. It includes an average of approximately 3,000 – 4,000 - but not more than 6,000 - persons.

Statistical regions correspond to a certain degree with areas of residential neighborhoods. A large neighborhood includes several statistical regions.

For mapping purposes, statistical regions in every city were classified according to their **socio-economic level**: high compared with low. Comparisons between cities should be avoided, since the classification was performed separately for each city, **relative to the particular city**.

Written by Ms. Yaffa Shiff

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Please contact the Press Relations Unit, at 02-652 7845, 050-623 5124

Regarding all the cities that were examined, it was found that the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate in residential areas classified as having a **high socio-economic level** were high compared with residential areas classified as having a **low socio-economic level**.

In **Jerusalem**, the percentage is connected in great measure to the main educational stream to which the pupils who live in the various neighborhoods belonged. It was found that there is a great deal of correlation between the **Ultra-Orthodox Supervision** and a **low socio-economic level**; most of the residential areas characterized by studies in the Ultra-Orthodox Supervision framework were classified at a low socio-economic level, and were also characterized by a **low percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate**. The lowest percentages, 0-20% were found in neighborhoods in which the majority of pupils who lived there studied within the framework of **Ultra-Orthodox Supervision**, which does not tend to send its pupils to Matriculation examinations, such as: Me'a She'arim, Beit Yisrael, Mekor Baruch, Kiryat Zans, Kiryat Belz, Romema Illit, the Buchara Quarter, Shmuel Hanavi, Sanhedria Hamurchevet, Ramot Polin, Ramat Shlomo, etc.

In other neighborhoods in Jerusalem, in which the pupils who live there studied in schools under **National-General Supervision** or **National-Religious Supervision**, which does tend to send its pupils for Matriculation examinations, the percentages were higher to a significant extent. The highest percentages – 80-100% - were found in the neighborhoods of French Hill, Tzameret Habira, Beit Hakerem, Neveh Granot, Nayot, Talbieh, Bak'a and Givat Mesu'ah.

These data reflect the homogeneity which characterizes **Jerusalem**, and demonstrate how – despite the fact that the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate in Jerusalem, **among all those taking the Matriculation examination**, reached 71% in 2002, and thus **matched the national average in Hebrew Education** – the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate, **out of all Grade 10 pupils** in the city, reached only 35% (compared with the national average of 56% in Hebrew Education).

Tel Aviv

The percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate in the northern neighborhoods of Tel Aviv, most of which are classified at a high socio-economic level, were higher than the percentages in the south of the city, which are classified at a low socio-economic level.

With regard to **all neighborhoods** in Tel Aviv classified at a low socio-economic level, it was found that in 2000 45% of all Grade 10 pupils were awarded a Matriculation Certificate at the end of their studies in 2002, compared with 79% of the pupils from neighborhoods classified at a high socio-economic level.

The highest percentages in 2002, 80-100% of those who studied in Grade 10 in 2000, were found in Zahala and its environs, Tel Baruch, Ne'ot Afeka, Revivim, Neveh Avivim, Ma'oz Aviv A, Afeka, Tochnit L, and Givat Amal B.

Haifa

The differences between percentages of those entitled to Matriculation Certificates among the residential neighborhoods in Haifa are smaller than those in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv. The lowest percentages in Haifa were 21-40%, compared with 0-20% in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv. However, in Haifa as well, there is a clear connection between the **socio-economic level** of the area of residence and the percentage of those entitled to a Matriculation Certificate in the same area. 50% of all Grade 10 pupils in 2000, were awarded Matriculation Certificates on completing their studies

in 2002 in neighborhoods classified at a low socio-economic level, compared with 73% among pupils in neighborhoods classified at a high socio-economic level.

Rishon Le'Tziyon

50% of all pupils who were in Grade 10 in 2000, who lived in neighborhoods classified at a low socio-economic level, received a Matriculation Certificate in 2002; compared with 63% of all pupils who lived in neighborhoods classified at a high socio-economic level.

The lowest percentages in the city were 21-40%. The highest percentages, which reached 61-80%, were found in Neveh Eliyahu and in most of the neighborhoods in the south-center and south-west of the city.

The maps referred to in this Press Release, and many other data, are presented in Special Publication No. 1233, "Twelfth Grade Pupils, Matriculation Examinees and Entitled to a Certificate, by Locality of Residence, 2001-2003", published by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Definitions and Explanations

Socio-economic level of area of residence, is a variable of two categories prepared separately for each city, based on The Classification into Socio-economic Clusters of Statistical Areas 1995. The variable was prepared for the maps this Press Release refers to, and it divides the statistical areas in each city into low socio-economic levels as opposed to high socio-economic levels, **relative to that city**. Comparisons between cities should be avoided, because the classification was made separately, relative to each city, and it is possible that statistical areas from the same cluster would be classified at a low level in one city, and at a high level in another.

New statistical areas, which have been populated after the 1995 Population and Housing Census, appear on the maps without any designation of their socio-economic level.

Attribution of statistical areas to socio-economic clusters is based on a socio-economic index of statistical areas prepared by the CBS, based on census data. The calculated index reflects the socio-economic level of the statistical area, and provides an indication of the differences between neighborhoods in the local authority.